IMPORTANT FROM ZEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Thomas A. Scott.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

GENERAL WASHBURNE'S SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF FORTS.

By the arrival of the Thomas A. Scott, Capt. O'Brien m New Orienns, at this port yesterday, we are in re-

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Despatch.

vis Napoleon and the American Civil War—His Policy in American Affairt—Additional from Texas—The Effect of the News from Tennessee-Capture of a Price-The DeBarre Divorce Case Decided-An Important Partner-Asp Suit-Vegetable Rations to Rebel Prisoners, &c. It is highly refreshing to read Louis Napoleon's address

the French Legislature of the 5th ult., to find in it a says "the civil war in America is looked upon as one of in this city, among whom are French citizens of wealth mealy a stroke of political strategy, thrown out to our country to put us off our guard, while deep in his minds is the fell intention to fan the flame of our civil war, and hasten the great wish form were it not for the political atmosphere of Europe, especially the menacing attitude of Rossia in gearding and, and from which great political questions are that powerful nation—a war, from present appearances, not far distant. Let Napoleon get clear of his growing European complications, and we will soon learn that he is of his two pet schemes in regard to this continent—the of a slave confederacy. His troops had almost reached to reach them when he discovered the sombre war clouds everhanging Europe. The timely word "halt" was sent sverhapging Europe. The timely word "halt" was sent with lighting speed across the Atlantic to his anxious legicus, and to this 's owing the prevention of a bostic meeting of our troops and his. Napoleon is none the less at eachy for this apparent desire for peace. Self defence impried this course of action, and be stands with his arms foldedgin surprise at the beautiful counter-movements of General Banks on the Rio Grande. It now remains for the government at Washington to say what safeguards we shall adopt to be prepared for the next move of the grafty Emperor, and, while we are watching him, what we shall do to recover Texas from rebel rule. The plans of General Banks thus far have been of the highest order of military talent; and when we consider the astonishment created en the Mexican border at the boldness of the movement, and the manner in which he throw the rebel commander in Texas off his guard, it would be adopting so hackneyed phrase to say it was Napoleonic. Hereafter our movements in Texas smits be progressive. The leyal people of the State—and I vehemently state there are many such, especially among the Germans of Western Texas—must have assurances that every inch of ground we capture will be occupied till peace reigns in our land. To do this successfully we must have move troops. Every place we capture our troops mast econy; but, if the work continues as in hea commenced, the great mobile and invading army will have such drast made on it as in a short time to greatly impair its original strength. Once give General Banks is oothold in Western Texas, and he will scon recruit his army from the people of the State, who are now writhing under the galling year of asked military despotent. That is to be fone are:

What is no before a mer troops, be sent, the Texas campaign, before April, 1864, will have been enided with glorious results to our flag and arms.

Bince sending the account of the success of our troops in the capture of the rebel work, Fort Experanza, at Port Caballo, Texas, an other will be with lightning speed across the Atlantic to his anxious

ands for bread, and the suffering for clothing, are distant. Bragg's recent defeat has caused further depression on the minds of the distbys Desperation has done its best; the writhings of the have gone for naught; repentance and serrow cloth and ashes will follow, and our erring breth

as very soughty, and presents many and various points and claims.

Mr. Martindale, one of the respondents, is a son of the general of that name, and Mr. Dix the son of General Joh A. Dix.

In. G. A. Blake, the agent of the United States Sanitary Commission in this department, has furnished a supply of vegetable food for the rebel prisoners in this city, who are suffering from scarry. This set of humanity confirms favorably with the flendish and barbarous treatment of Union prisoners in the South by the traitor jailors, who, frequied by the desperation and hopelessoes of their sinking cause, vent their beilth spiem on helphan and unarmed men. Let not their evil deed educe of the south of the scanding to the accepted rules of modern warfare, and, if we err, let it be on the side of Rniency and mercy.

The Press Dospatch.

Official despatches from General Washburne announce captured by our forces. The capture includes Fort Exp see and ten beavy gune. Most of the garrison escaped seconds of a gale, which prevented the gunbeats

from cutting off their communications. Fort Caballe and the captured works are situated on the point of a peninsula which separates Matagorda bay from the Guif. The presents of this point clears the entrance to the bay, and gives the Union army command of several important places.—Saturia, Port Lawacca and Matagorda.

A short distance back from the bay are Victoria and several other towns, all of which are open to the eccupation of our troops.

A large quantity of cotton had accumulated at Victoria at the time of the capture of Brownsville, and, as there was no chance of the owners getting it out of the country, and no means of removing it, except by the slow process of on teams, it will probably soon become the property of the United States.

The United States steamer Bermuda, with the cargo of the schooner Antonio, arrived here on the 6th. The Cargo consisted of cotton, and was handed over to the United States Prize Commissioner.

One thousand three hundred and fitty-seven hairs of

consisted of cetton, and was handed over to the United States Price Commissioner.
One thousand three hundred and fifty-seven bales of cotton from Skipwith landing, some distance above vicinburg, were received on the 4th, understood to be bound to New York, and were not offered at the New Orleans sales.
On the 5th there were five bundred and fifty bales of cotton sold at New Griegans, at 72%c. a 73c. per pound for middling.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim's Despatch.

Additional Particulars in Relation to the Capture of Fort Esperanza-The Garrison Effect Their Escape by Night-Advantages Accruing from the Capture-Mata-gorda Bay in Our Control-Arming of the Natives-Two Regiments Full and a Third Nearly Completed-The People Favoring the Government-A Strong Ally thus Gained-Failure to Land Gen. Hamilton's Baggage, dc. full intelligence relative to the capture of Fort Esperanga. on the preceding day by a terrific bombard-ment from the fleet. During this action a abell from one of the vessels penetrated the magazine of the fort, causing

great consternation among the garrison and materially affecting the tenableness of the work. The operations of the land force were under the immediate command of General Washburne, who co-operated with the navy, and at the proper moment directed an assault upon the fort, and succeeded in taking it and keeping possession.

During the night before the capture a severe gale set in, and with such flerences did it affect the water that the gunboots were

unable to act advantageously. As a consequence the en-tire garrison, with the exception of six men, made their escape across the bay, and reached the mainland in safety. When Gen Washburne entered the fort, the six safety. When Gen. Washburne entered the first, the six men remaining there, and ten pieces of heavy artillery, together with some camp and g arrison equipages, feil into his hands. This ruccess, though sm all as regards numbers, is of immense importance in view of future operations. By it we gained possession of one of the fleest bays along the Texas coast, and in which at all times can be found plenty of water and a as a anchorage for vessels during rough weather. Upon the bay it several important towns, viz.—Indianola, Ilvacoa, Matagorda and Palacios. These places, as a result of the capture, will all fall into the hands of our army the moment it be found necessary to occupy them. The Brazes river, a stream of considerable size, and flowing from one of the flowest regions in Texas, empties into Matagorda bay, south of the town of the same name.

From Indianola by wagon road, a distance of thirty miles to the northwest, is sinated Victoria, on the Gunda inpo. At this point we learn an immense amount of cotton had been accumulated up to the capture of firewayselle. At that time it was on its way to that place for shipment. This avenue of escape being now closed, there remains no chone for owners to get the cotton out of the country; or, even could they offect this, they have not at their command aufficient transportation to move it marge quantities nor the mode of conveyance to move it quickly, the principal method being by ox teams. There is little doubt but the United States will soon come into possession, or else the cotton will be destroyed—each of which is alike damaging to the enemy. The cotton came in chiefly from Arkansas and Northern Louisiana.

Upon the landing of our forces at Corpus Christi and Point limbel immediate measures were instituted to allow the natives to take advantage of our presence, by the expression of logality and their cooperation on the endeavors of our troops to relieve their State from the oppression of logality and they cooperation on the endeavors of our troops to relieve their men remaining there, and ten pieces of heavy artillery

arrival off the foxes coast, ready to enter into the func-tions of his office. Owing to the rough state of the weather the steamer upon which was his baggage could not venture on the bar, and consequently could not land. She will undertake the task again in a few days—per haps by way of Pelican inter and Matagorda bay. Here prenty of water can be found.

The Occupation of Texas.

having left Denton, Texas, one hundred miles South of the Red River, on the 1st inst. It was understood when he left that the Unionists had possession river and marching on Alexandria, where the reliel Gen. Taylor awaited their attack Magrader had ordered the circulation throughout the State, of a pledge the support of the confederaty. Those refusing to sign it were considered enemies and traiters, and treated as such. All negroes had been conscripted and promised their freedom. The state was fairly liked with slaves, stocks having been taken there by their rebei owners from States further east and north. The rebei army in Texas was generally at posts on the outskirts of the State. Kirby Smith commanded the

num ntrell has been in Texas four weeks. His command

quantrell has been in Texas four weeks. His command f 400 men are distributed in dorachments in various unities in Northwestern Texas. Their business seemed to be to act as spies on the people, hold the country in adjection, arrest deserters, kull suspected Union men and plunder industriminately. The Union sentiment in the Siste is strong, and would be expressed in immediate political soliton, if the people upon the protected by the Union army.

Four or five thousand young men are in the brush, wearing the approach of the federal forces.

The people are held in subjection only by such parties is quantral in each country. Provisions and forage are plenty in the valley of the

stastppt River.

At Memphis the cotton market was more active on the 12th; but prices were low. There were sales of three bundred and fifty-nine bales at 650, a 67c. Military orders preventing people bringing in cotton were still in force, and during the past week still more strict measures have been put in operation. The banks have been ordered sales of cotton during the week were six hundred and

sales of cotton during the week were six hundred and twenty-dve bales. The total number shipped from that port is one thousand one hundred and seventy-four.

The military authorities are seizing all the horses and milies in Mesaphus for army use that are not excepted by permit from the Commanding General as necessary for lawful purposes, paying the owners a fair price for them. This conscription is being vigorously sufforced, in accordance with recent orders.

A destructive fire occurred in Memphis on the night of the 11th inst. Loss not learned.

The attender Vox Phul, from New Orleans on the 7th of December, had arrived at Memphis with nineteen bogshead of sugar and three hundred and thirty-eight harries of moiasses. She was not fired into going down, as reported, but on her way up, on the 5th, was attacked twice abover Bayou Sara. The firing was from a battery of six and twelve pounders on the Louisians febre, throwing shell and round shot. Captain German, her commander, was killed by the first shot; three of the crew were killed, and four passeagers wounded. Forty-three shots were fred—three passed through the built others struck the boiler, and dve raked the boat from stem to stern. A guilboat was convenient to the Von Phul, and at the time of fring was within two bundred yards of her, silecting two rebell guils.

The steamer Perry has arrived from Memphis, with

The Arabia Outward Bound.

Et. Jones, N. F., Dec. 14, 1866.

The steamship Arabia, Captain Gook, from Boaton Da. cember 9, passed Cape issoe at five o'clock on Sudday evening, 18th inst. The news boat of the press, with three days lister news from New York and San Francisco, intercepted the steamer; but Captain Gook refused to allow the news agent to place his important public and captain control of the press, and captain Cook refused to allow the news agent to place his important public and captain control of the control of the captain control of the captain captain

DEATH OF BENERAL BUFORD.

General Buford expired this afternoon, at the res before his death the commission of major general was before his death the commission of major general was handed him from the President by Clement C. Barday, Esq., of Philadelphia, who attended the General m his last moments, and at whose request the commission was issued. The parting of the General with his friends, and his emotions at hearing of the kindly expressions of the expected here this evening. The deepest gloom per-vades the whole circle of General Buford's friends for the less of a noble gentleman, a brave soldier, and the usest

SERTCH OF GENERAL JOHN BUFORD. Major General John Buford, the noted cavalry commander of the Army of the Potomac, whose death we re and was educated in the adjoining State of Illinois. He was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from the latter State during the year 1844, and, after studying 1848, standing number sixteen in his class, in which we find the names of General McLean and others of the Union army; T. K. Jackson, N. G. Evans and other toted

He entered the United States fegular army on July 1, 1848, as a brevet second lieutenant of dragoons, and was they attached to the First regiment of United States dragoons (new First regular cavalry); but during February, 1849, he was commissioned a full second lieutement, and was transferred to the Second dragoons (new Second cavairy). On the 9th of July, 1853, he was pro-moted to a first heutenantcy, and in May, 1855, acted as regimental quartermaster. He was promoted to be captain on the 9th of March, 1859, holding the same rank when the regiment changed its name to the Second caval-

On the 12th of November, 1861, he was appointed assist ant adjutant general, with the rank of major, and per-formed those duties in the city of Washington. He was Banks in the spring of 1862, and conducted a recon-noiseance along the Rappahannock during June and July of that year. During the operations of General Pope with the Army of Virginia General Buford was placed in command of a cavalry brigade, with the rank of brigadier general, dating from July 27, 1862.

General Buford was wounded near the Rappahannock

river early in August, and so severe was his hurt that he was reported dead. After several weeks illness he rehis position with the Army of the Potomac, and during the mouth of February, 1863, was appointed to the command of the division of cavalry embracing the regu-lar troops under General Stoneman. His appointment of brigadier general of volunteers was confirmed on the 9th

During the latter part of April and beginning of May, 1863, be was engaged in the famous Stoneman's cavalry expedition that went around Lee's rebel army, posted in front of General Hooker's command, near the Rappa-hannock. The operations of his division were highly creditable to the forces and to its commanders, and after Hooker's army fell back across the river his troopers were employed in guarding the roads from Morrisville,

Va., to the Rapidan. This was during May, 1868. On the 9th of June, 1863, General Buford commanded a division of cavalry—including the regulars—engaged in Pleasanton's expedition to Beverly and Kelly's fords where Stuart's rebel forces were so roughly handled, and was afterwards engaged in the various cavalry operations flank march of the Army of the Potomac to and across the river. He harassed the rebela previous to the battles of Gettysburg, and operated on their right tiank during those contests. He also, after the robels had retreated, barassed their rear guard and flanks to a fearful extent, and portions of his estemand were continually engaged in skirmishing until the rebels had retreated far down into Virginia. It is reported that in forty days the command was engaged in over half as

many contests, small and great.

During the recent operations of the Army of the Potomac, under General Meads, General Buford's and the other cavairy forces acted on the fanks of the army, rendering efficient service in their respective capacities.

mac, under General Meade, General Buford wand the other availy forces acted on the flanks of the army, rendering middent service in their respective capacities.

General Buford was one of the most energetic as well as one of the bravest cavalry officers in our army. He scarcely ever siept in a tent, but wrapped himself up in his bianket and laid down in front of a big ire, and thus was ever ready for any emergency. If here was one man in our army more hated and feared han another by the rebels, that man was flrigsdier General and John Buford. On one occasion a rebel prisoner was brought in by one of the pickets and takes before the leneral. He appeared, despite his rags, to be an intelligent man; but it was really amounting to witness the took of scorn he gave the General. When being questioned by im he remarked—"I know you well chough, you are took Buford, of Kentucky, you had better not let General and the wind of you." General Buford laughed at the hierat, But there is, onoformatics for us, now no chance.

It was conversing with a young man to-day who had made his escape from fleeding in the sucception. He succeeded, with young the middle of you." General Buford laughed at the hierat, But there is, onoformatics for us, now no chance. as one of the bravest cavalry officers in our army. fire, and thus was ever ready for any emergency. I General. He appeared, despite his rags, to be an intelli-John Buford, of Kentucky, you had better not let General

The President conferred upon General Buford the rank will be seen by the preceding aunouncement.

COLPETTER C. H., Va., Dec. 16, 1863.
The intelligence of the death of General Hulord has just reached here. His command is anshrouded in gloom pone can be more macerely mourned for. His lies has

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch.

The news of the death of Brigadier General John gloom throughout the First cavairy division, which be cavalry officer in the service, and wherever belied the way every man of his command was eager to follow. Always cool in action, just in his discipline, kind beloved by all his friends and feared by his enemies.

Fatal Railroad Accidents. CAPTAIN GAMMELL, OF THE ELEVENTH MASSACRU-METTS, AND HIS WIFE, KILLED.

Captain Albert M. Gammell, of the Eleventh Massa. chusetts regiment, and his wife, were instantly killed at the crossing near Cheisea station, this forenoon, by the Eastern Railroad train coming in collision with their carriage. Captain G. arrived home on Monday on a brief forlough. He was a gallant and meritorious officer. The report first was that Colonel Binisuell was the gentleman

A SOLDIER KILLED AND ANOTHER RADLY INJURED PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1965. The train from New York, due at the Kennington depot at eleven o'clock last night, did not arrive until two o'clock this morning. The delay was caused by an acci-dent above Trenton, by which the locomotive and first car became detached from the rest of the train. The engineer backed up after the other portion, and the latter running at a pretty rapid rate a collision resulted. Two recruits, standing on the platform, on their way to Trea-ton, named Amos Whitmore and John J. Mills, were thrown of the train. The former has since died.

News from San Francisco.

Arrived steamer Oregon with \$118,000 in treasure from Dregon, and \$57,000 from British Columbia. Sailed ship Wellean Cummings, New York, carrying five thousand macks of barley, five thousand sacks cop-per, nineteen thousand hides, two bundred and eighty casks oil, one hundred and thirty cases cases California

Personni Intelligence.
Senor Romers, the Mexican Minuter, has be
at the Brevert House for the last week. He
to Washington is-day.

THE ARMY OF THE OHIO.

Fight Between Longstreet and Shackelferd's Forces at Bear Station.

Our Troops Driven Back by the Rebels.

ANOTHER FIGHT EXPECTED ON TUBEDAY,

Mr. James C. Fitupatvich's Despatch. RUTIADOR, Tenn., Dec. 14, 1863. Between two and three o'clock this afternoon the forces omn of cavairy, under General Shackelford.

beriage Cap and Morristown read, and a fight ensued ceeded in driving us about baif a mile.

Colonele Woolford, Graham, Poster and others

engaged.
The murketry fire was very beavy. Our loss, as far as I can ascertain, is about seventy five.

We have taken some prisoners belonging to the rebel Seneral Gracie's brigade.

The whole movement was made with-a well contrived plan to cut off and capture General Shackelford and the command, and a heavy force of rebel cavalry moved down the left bank of the floiston river, with the intention of crossing at Keely's Ford and coming in his rear.

This portion of the programme was checked by General

Ferrero, who sent the brigade of General Humphreys to hold the ford. The rebels fired across the river with artillery upon the brigade, but with little effect. We expect a considerable fight to-morrow.

INTERESTING FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Mr. T. C. Wilson's Despatches.

ERADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, WESTERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 14, 1863. We have information that a detachment of the Iwen by Ceneral Kelley, destroyed a foundry at Edinburg, in the benandoah valley. The rebels were using the foundry for the preparation of iron, to be sent to Richmond, and, as reported, used in the construction of gunboats.

The loss of the use of the foundry will be to the rebels a

HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIRLD, WHETERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 15, 1863. A portion of the troops, under command of Colonel Wells, and from General Sullivan's column, had severe skirmishing yesterday near, at and beyond Strasburg. Colonel Wells took some thirty prisoners, a portion of these belonging to Ewell's corps.

There is indication that the enemy has, or is trying to

reinforce Imboden, in the Sheunndoah valley. The reasons for this will soon be apparent.

A BLOCKADE RUNNER DESTROYED.

Our Beaufort Correspondence. BEAUTORY, N. C., Dec. 2, 1863. The Blockade Runner Ceres Destroyed-Arrivat of Desert

ers, de., de Since the late raid on the blockade runners of New In let everything has been apparently quiet, until the night before last, when suether blockade runner, attempting to ret in, ren on the seethern side of Emith's Island. She blockading the western bar, and the Aries and Violet im-bediately proceeded towards her, and, though the bat tery and Fort Tazewell on the mainland, and a park of two pieces on Smith's Island, opened fire on our vessels and the blockade runner, they succeeded in boarding her, but not until the rebels had effectually set fire to her. Efforts were made by the officers in command of the two vessels to arrest the progress of the flames and to get

Two months since I could not obtain, without military authority, the privilege to pray for the President he so bitter was the opposition to the government. Now proclamation and General Botler's orders are doing

Memors or Womers were — A meeting of the delegates of the workingwomen was held last evening, at No. 187 Bowery. The meeting was organized by the appoint-

manner of the injustice and operation practiced upon sewing women, exhibiting those present to unity and harmony. The report was they received.

A discussion enseed and several steendments were offered, but none of these being agreed to, the constitution reported by the committee was adopted by a vote of 22 ayes to 14 mays.

A motion then prevailed to adjourn the meeting, subject to the call of the chairman.

ALLE-ED AMERACTION OF SOCIETY BASE BLEE-A omplaint was made before Justice Perry on Tuesday

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. J. M. Trembly's Despatch.

and were received by General Meade with little delay At headquarters they exchanged the carriage for the saddle, and spent most of their time while here witness ag a review of the Sixth corps, both the infantry and artillery. They returned during the night by special

Early Monday morning a lieutenant and two men of the exth corps were captured near Jeffersonville. With this report came a rumer that an important force of rebe York dragoous, the Ninth and part of the Fourth New York cavalry, went in pursuit, but after thoroughly scouring that country for twenty-four hours returned without finding the rumored force.

Several companies of the Ninety-third New York Vol-inteers—iteadquarter Guards—have colleted in the Veteran Corps, and will leave for home during the week. A piercing cold wind with some snow flying prevails have had this season.

WARRINGTON, Dec 16, 1863. Gentlemen just arrived from the Army of the Potome say that some of our cavalry still occupy Colpepper, and that our pickets extend several miles beyond that town. The position of our troops remains unchanged, but there are indications of changes with a view to the greater confert of of the army.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRACEDY IN MALDEN.

Murder and Bank Robbery-A Daring and Atroctous Crime-Escape of the Assassin-Fuji Particulars of the Af-fair, &c.

Assessing Full Particulars of the Affabr, &c.

[From the Boston Pest, Dec. 16.]

Yesterday at high noon, in the centre of the town of Maiden and on one of the principal streets, was committed one of the most daring and cold blooded murders that has ever saddened and excited any community. At tweaty minutes before twelve o'clock, Frank Converse, the son of the President of the Maiden Bank, was found within that bank, just at the point of death, having been shot through the head. By whose hand the tatal builet was aimed, or upon whose soul reasts the guilt of this atrocious crime, the investigations actively made by the officers of justice have as yet been insufficient to bring to light. The facts and circumstances connected with the tragedy, so far as developed, are as follows:

F. S. Converse, Lag., brother of Hon. J. C. Converse, of this city, and freasurer of the boston Rubber Shoet ompany, is also President of the Maides Hank, in which his son Frank, not quite eighteen years old at the time of his death, has for about eight months acted as clerk. Every morning either Frank or Mr. Charles Merrill, the cashier, has been accustomed to come into Boston for the purpose of making up the balances between that bank and the Boston canks, and for this reason there is usually but one person in the bank from nine coloc autility levely Yesterday morning Frank has intended to go to Boston, but it was finally decided that Mr. Merrill shootid go, and Frank was left in charge of the bank, refore going away Mr. Merrill took five thousand dollars from the vanit to be used fif required during his absence, and left the vanit locked.

The building in which the bank is located is used for

minutes pind eleven, as he states, Mr. Geo. Bally, stove and tin ware dealer in the village, went to the bank and receive from Frank Converce \$171 in cash on a check which be presented.

About fifteen minutes after—not later than twenty minutes of twelve—Robert Merrill, the little son of the cachier, rushed into the grocery store of Mr. Charles shepard, near the bank, and called for some one to go into the bank, saying that Frank "has got a fit, and there's a borrid great hole to the side of his head." Mr. Shepard at once went into the bank, and saw Frank lying on his back behind the counter; and, supposing he was in fit, attributed the blood on highese to the bursting of a boil. He called him by name, and the dying toy turned his eyes upward, but could not speak. One or two mere persons had now come in, and they raised him up and carried him to the door to got the fresh art, still without any suspicion of the terrible crime that had been committed. Br. Burpee was immediately scut for, and he among saw what had been done, but it was not until the arrival of the physician that the true state of the case was understood, and the surprise and consternation of that group of neighbors and friends, when the amongucement was made that a murder had been committed, as it were, under their very eyes, can hardly be imagined, that a young man, whom all loved and esteemed, had been cent into eterrity by the foul name of metual distress what when a single cry of alarm would have called a hundred airong arms to his defence, might well strike dismay to the hearts of all. In such a moment of mutual distress what what in the heart of that village who had just imbrued his hands in the blood of a brother man.

Br. Departs placed to the hearts of all. In such a moment of mutual distress what wonder that each should look upon his neighbor with scopicion, as it forces itself upon his mind that there was one in the heart of that village who had just imbrued his hands in the blood of a brother man.

All the money in the nowey drawer had been taken except few years. Some had been paid out and some received on deposit during the foreshoes, and the sum taken by the nurderer was probably about five thousand dollars. Of this three thousand dollars was in \$100 on the Maiden bank and the remainder in small boils, meetly on the same bank. The nurderer has gained little by his crime. The \$100 bills in will be impossible for him to plan, and the two thousand dollars which may remain to him essens but a poor recompense for the communion of such an atractions deed.

Of course speculation is rife in regard to who is the murderer, and there are many theories about it. There are some people who saw one or two suspinious persons about the form yesterially foreshoon, and Mr. Ruedd, the baker, says he saw a strange man whom he had noticed half as hour before in the whomely of the depos, go into the bank about the time the murder must have been committed. The believes and audionity of the bank about the time the murder must have been committed. The believes and audionity of the bank about the time the murder must have been committed. The believes and audionity of the bank about the time that it was the work of one deep in guilt, and many creumstances support that idea. But if the person who came into the bank was an entire stranger it is somewhat remarkable that the deceased hour have allowed him to other behind the counter, as he must have done before fring the short then it is sampled that the deceased may have been flowed, which in that case must have entered the flow. It is also said the increase, and are bissy in "weaking apt the case, but on the fact which we have received in each found, which in that case must have entered the flow. It is also said that inner the sound of the part when were desired in the same and defined and the secured. The bank has offered a reward of \$50.000 for the deed too of the murderer, and the town will offer a further amount of two or three thousand deliars.

Shirily after now peaterfay the

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner

Lori.
Commissioner Sport moved as an amendment that the Times be designated as well as the Banani to publish the efficial proceedings.
Commissioner There moved, as a further amendment, that the names of all the papers we added.
This amendment was lock.
Commissioner Bananion ingoved that the whole subject to referred to the Phancos Commistee.
This motion was carried.
The board that proceded with the restinct best sea till her adjusted.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Capture of the United States Brig Perry.

Arrival of Her Officers at Charleston.

FIRE IN FORT SUMTER.

Ten of the Garrison Killed and Thirty Wounded.

Going on Effectively.

Rebel Reconnoissance to Lookout Mountain.

Concentration of Troops Under Longstreet,

The Military Operations at Charleston.

ptervals of three hours. Damage trifling. SECOND DESPATOR.

some cause unknown. The fire communicated to the outer timber work of the southwest angle, and the woodwork was burned and some ammunition was destroyed. There were some casualties, but the particulars are not

received. The enemy's land batteries opened heavily open A heavy fire was kept up all day. Not much damage

The ensualties at Sumter, yesterday, were ten kille THIRD DESPATCH. The boiler and pattern shops of Paron's foundry took

fire last night and were destroyed.

Eleven shells were thrown into the city, several of which contained Greek fire, which burned fifteen minutes

The fire at Sumter was purely accidental and unavoid able. It has been extinguished and the strength of the fort is as good as before. The list of casualt

firing between the batteries. Four shells were thrown into the city this afternoon.

rill fulet, have arrived here.

SECOND DESPATOR.

No firing to day, and nothing unusual, except one M CHARLESTON, Dec. 15, 1863.

SECOND DESPATCE. The enemy fired fourteen shots at the city this more

Operations in East Tennessee

The name from the front is decidedly encouraging. Our cavalry are at Norristown, and the enemy is retiring Longstreet's, Vance's and Stanson's commands had on

wildated, and perfect confidence is felt that he will hold the country. Vaughan's command had also succeeded to

The main body of our army remains at Rodgersville.

escaped with the General, has arrived in Rozaell county, en reste to Richmons. He left Morgan at Cincinnati, and Apprehended Raid of Gen. Averill. though there appears to be no doubt of the movements of

Mountain-The Position Deserted by

the Union Troops. The Richmond Whig of the 16th, in anjeditorial, says The Allania Confederacy asserts that our cavally adthence to Lockout Mountain and Missionary

The Georgia Legislature.

d which err millions are for actiliers families, two mil dred thousand for the Georgia Relief Association, one million for blockade runners for supplier, and about one mil

lys Marine Barrecky, has been bedered to the Dutted

The Bombardment of Charleston

FORTENS MONROE, Dec. 16, 1863. The flag of truce boat New York arrived here to night ringing Southern news up to to-day.

The following despatches appear in the Richmen.

Twelve shells were thrown into the city last night at

CHAR SPIGN, Dec. 12, 1863.

Very little firing NECOND DESPATEM.

No firing on Sumter yesterday or to-day, and very little

Thirteen Yankee prisoners, including the comm officers of the United States brig Perry, captured at Mo

No firing last night. THIRD DESPATCE.

No fring last night. All quiet this morning.

ing. Seven buildings were struck. No person was in-jured. Our batteries replied. No firing on Sumter. No new movement on the part of the enemy.

since Longstreet placed Cumberland Gap in his front ;

see and Virginia, the War Department has received no additional intelligence from that quarter. The enemy's movements, so far as known, seem to indicate a raid on

There is outling transpiring on the Sapidan

Intercoverage Ga., Iso 11, 1863. The Legislature adjourned case die last night. The ap-

The receipts of the Sunitary Fair during yesterda to-day are estimated as \$60,000. Those the most am of success in getting up the exhibition had no conce of the immense through of people from all parts of glagland now being attracted to it.

The Navy.
Abrival of the stormable courses.
The United States stormable Course, S. C. Gray con anding, from New Orleans November 24, arrived at this port yesterday. Hhe had strong north gales most of

this part yesterday. She had strong north gales most of the passage. Annexed is a list of her officers— Acting Moster Commanding—B. C. Grey. Becomise Officer and Souting Master—T. Ellips. Acting Jamiston - Booly Haney. He have. Acting Ensigns—Honey Haney. Go. Gerrierd, Edwin B. Pratt, Edward C. Borneys. Master's Mates—Chad. H. Sawyer, Lewis Gealton. Paymater's Chem. E. Franzoner Brown. Masters Cours.—Captain John C. Grayson, for the past two years the able convolves and drill official at the Brook.